

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 188

28 September 1982

JAPAN

Further Reports on Suzuki Visit to PRC [cross-reference] C 1
Esaki Interviewed on Foreign Trade Issues C 1

NORTH KOREA

Chon's 'Veil of Patriotism' Ridiculed D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep]
NODONG SINMUN Denounces Chon's Suppression of UIM [27 Sep] D 2
VRPR Reports Anti-U.S. Sentiment Among Soldiers D 3
VRPR Supports Student Demonstrations in South D 5
Further Materials on Visit of Bulgaria's Todorov D 6
Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop D 6
Tribute to War Veterans D 7
Visit to South Hamgyong D 7
Evening at Theater D 8

SOUTH KOREA

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly E 1
Foreign Minister Yi Meets With Shultz 26 Sep E 1
Korean Daily Views Japan's Defense White Paper E 1
[HANGUK ILBO 25 Sep]
Seoul Students Arrested for Scattering Handbills E 2
[CHOSON ILBO 25 Sep]
Further Arrest [CHOSON ILBO 25 Sep] E 2

KAMPUCHEA

Thai, PRC Charge of SRV Massacre of Khmers Denied H 1
Thai Military Actions Prior to 23 Sep Reported H 1
UN General Assembly Session, Representation Viewed H 1
[KAMPUCHEA]

LAOS

Vientiane Comments on MIA Delegation's Visit I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Concludes Visit to GDR I 2
Results of Talks I 2
23 Sep Departure I 3
Treaty, Communique Signed [cross-reference] I 3
LPA Chief of Staff Meets Vientiane Youths I 3

THAILAND

POST: SRV, Kampuchean Troops Seize Thai Trawlers [28 Sep] J 1
New Weapons Reportedly Sent SRV Troops in PRK J 1
Heng Samrin Forces Said Brutalizing Local People J 2

Aid to CGDK, Representation in UN Discussed	J	2
[NATION REVIEW 27 Sep]		
POST Comments on Phoun Sipaseut Letter to ASEAN [27 Sep]	J	3
Refugee Camps To Be Cut From 10 to 4 by Yearend	J	4
'Concern' Expressed on U.S. Sugar Import Quota	J	4
[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]		
Army Moves To Cut Off Aid to Insurgents in East	J	5
[NATION REVIEW 26 Sep]		
2d Army Region Conducts Anti-Insurgent Drive	J	5
[BANGKOK POST 26 Sep]		

VIETNAM

VCP Resolution on Celebrating USSR Anniversary	K	1
IOC President Samaranch Concludes Visit	K	2
Communications Accord With Afghanistan Signed	K	2
Supplementary National Assembly Elections Slated	K	3
4th Military Region Inspects Various Units [NHAN DAN 27 Aug]	K	4
Vo Nguyen Giap Speaks at Hanoi Award Ceremony	K	4
Interest Rates for Savings Accounts To Increase	K	4

PHILIPPINES

Marcos' Talks With U.S. Press Viewed as Success	P	1
BULLETIN TODAY Editorial [25 Sep]	P	1
TIMES JOURNAL Editorial [25 Sep]	P	1
Alliance Reported Among Rebel Groups' Troops	P	2
MNLF Leader's Denial [BULLETIN TODAY 27 Sep]	P	2
Power Struggle Sparked by CPP Leader's Death	P	3
[BULLETIN TODAY 27 Sep]		
Defense Ministry Search on for CPP, NPA Leaders	P	4
[BULLETIN TODAY 24 Sep]		

FURTHER REPORTS ON SUZUKI VISIT TO PRC

For coverage of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to China, beginning 26 September, including his talks with Zhao Ziyang and banquet speeches, see the Northeast Asia section of the 27 September and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

ESAKI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE ISSUES

OW210443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 21, KYODO -- Beginning with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Tokyo and U.S.-Japan agricultural negotiations scheduled to resume September 30, Japan and its trade partners are now plunging into a new round of consultations on trade frictions following a summer lull. KYODO's Yasushi Watanabe and Roslyn Hayman met with Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Special Committee for International Economic Measures, who earlier this year led LDP missions to Europe, the United States and Southeast Asia, to discuss the trade problem. Excerpts follow:

KYODO: During your missions, were you able to achieve understanding of Japan's trade policy?

Esaki: The purpose of each trip was different. With the European Community (EC) and the United States we have the problem of trade frictions to resolve. With the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), it was a matter of deepening our friendship and deciding directions for future economic cooperation. The common point in both cases was that we had a frank exchange of views -- explaining our position and listening to our friends' concerns -- which was extremely fruitful. Especially with the United States, I believe we developed a strong pipeline for communications. After Japan introduced its second round of market-opening measures in May, U.S. trade representative William Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige both let me know they appreciated the efforts Japan had made.

Q: Were you happy with the Europeans' response?

A: I think they appreciate Japan's reducing nontariff barriers to a level comparable with Europe or the United States and introducing an ombudsman system to deal with trade complaints. But compared with the United States, understanding of Japan in Europe is still low -- and therefore also their efforts to sell goods in the Japanese market. It's a problem of language and distance. For example, there are about 300,000 Japanese living and working in Europe, but only a tenth that number of Europeans and Americans in Japan. This type of trade imbalance -- this "personnel imbalance" -- must be resolved.

Q: It often seems Japan is being made a scapegoat for its trading partners' own economic ills. What can Japan do to overcome this?

A: Gaston Thorn, then head of the EC Commission, told me: "Japanese imports are cutting into Europe like a laser beam." I said: "Aren't you exaggerating things?" Only 2.5 percent of the EC's total imports come from Japan. So I asked him: "How can you claim Japan is responsible for Europe's unemployment and economic slowdown?" What I said was that we should stop talking about "imports like laser beams," and concentrate our efforts on greater industrial and technological cooperation and working to expand manufactured imports.

Q: The Americans and Europeans are asking for a further reduction in Japan's tariff rates for biscuits and chocolates. While the trade volumes may be small, positive action on this could have great symbolic significance. How do you propose to meet these requests?

A: It would be difficult for us to reduce tariffs beyond the levels already agreed on. We have just completed a thoroughgoing round of liberalization measures.

But the problem is not just one of duties. Our local ingredients in Japan -- flour, sugar, powdered milk -- cost double world prices. Joint venture companies, like Meiji-McVitie Ltd. or Kanebo Cadbury Ltd., are making biscuits that suit Japanese tastes and are selling well. Danish manufacturers have introduced good products here after studying what Japanese consumers like and achieved very good sales -- despite high prices. The question will come up during our talks with the Americans in October on beef and orange import quotas. And in the case of Britain, we are thinking of inviting a group of biscuit manufacturers later this year to visit Japanese manufacturers, supermarkets and so on, and see for themselves what products suit Japanese tastes -- not too sweet, not too buttery, etc.

Q: Europeans are also urging Japan to open its market wider to whisky and cognac....

A: The problem in the case of whisky is distribution, not tariffs. The last time Mrs. Thatcher was here we agreed on reducing the tariff as part of the Tokyo round. One problem is the system of sole agents -- which in the case of whisky and brandy are joint-ventures with French or British firms. The margins to these sole agents averages 61 percent.

The problem is the idea in Japan that foreign whisky sells if it's dear. You drink Suntory yourself and buy Old Parr for your boss. It even gets to the stage where, if you lower the price too far, the imported product won't sell. As a result, we are asking supermarkets and chain stores to work together with agents and stock some of these products at cheaper prices. We have just asked the Fair Trade Commission to examine the sole agents' margin.

Q: How do you see Japan's relations with the Southeast Asian nations?

A: ASEAN, to Japan, is like the Middle East to Europe or South and Central America to the United States. ASEAN supplies Japan with important resources, oil, LNG and so on, and this is one reason Japan has become what it is today. In this sense, Japan must do all it can to transfer technology and cooperate in personnel development and financial assistance with ASEAN countries. Japan must give unstintingly its agricultural technology -- because a sound agricultural basis is essential for development toward modern nationhood -- and maintain its official development aid, which is to be doubled over the current five-year period. Even if it is hard for Japan, this is something we must do. I think that is fundamental in our relations with our neighboring countries.

Q: With the United States facing elections in November, and local contents legislation before the U.S. Congress, there is a wave of growing protectionist sentiment in that country. What can Japan do in this situation?

A: First of all, we have sent a three-man mission from the LDP to study the situation and listen to U.S. complaints, and we are maintaining close dialogue through various channels. But trade imbalance today is a different matter from forcing your products on some colonized territory. If a product is good, inexpensive and has good after-sales service, it's as natural as water flowing downhill -- it meets consumer needs.

Japan itself has a huge market -- 116 million Japanese -- and good products will sell. There's still a lot of room for growth of imports in the Japanese market if U.S. and European exporters will only make the effort. No matter how hard people say the Japanese market is to penetrate, having only one-tenth the representatives here that Japanese firms have in overseas markets just isn't enough.

I think Japanese trading companies should put more efforts into making money through imports -- not just through exports. That would open up the distribution system more to overseas goods. And we have to change the Japanese notion that imported goods are luxuries. The government must make efforts in this direction, and so should the housewives.

CHON'S 'VEIL OF PATRIOTISM' RIDICULED

SK280745 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 27 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "Traitor's Trick of Wearing the Veil of Patriotism"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring started sanctification work, such as excavating the bones of Koreans who were bestially killed by the Japanese imperialists in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, during the 1 March Movement, making a grave for them and erecting a memorial tower.

Prior to starting work, however, the puppets noisily spread the anti-Japanese campaign for patriotism by mobilizing government-patronized propaganda tools. The puppets, who are not interested in work, are trying to put on a mask of patriotism through such a propaganda offensive. Contrary to its aim, the acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are, however, only arousing public opinion that denounces the brazen traitors of the nation at home and abroad.

This is also natural. As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is an unprecedented traitor worse than the former puppets. Accordingly, he is not qualified to talk about patriotism against foreign force before the people. Everybody knows that, prior to his assumption of the puppet presidency, he called on the U.S. masters and begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It is no one but the Chon Tu-hwan ring that arrested, tortured and harshly executed the patriotic students who set fire to the U.S. cultural center, harboring their pent-up national grudge against the U.S. imperialists who, in place of the Japanese imperialists, have exercised colonial rule in South Korea. Referring to the relations with Japan, while the South Korean youths, students and people are waging the anti-Japanese struggle in denunciation of the Japanese reactionaries for distorting the history of aggression in Korea, including insulting the 1 March Movement, the South Korean puppets are suppressing their righteous struggle with bayonets and begging for more economic and military aid, kowtowing to the Japanese reactionaries.

Following the treacherous pro-Japanese road, the puppets held a drinking bout in honor of the pawns of the Japanese reactionaries and committed the shameful act of extolling the bestial acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, singing a war chant "Tohiko" that was sung when they subdued Korean patriots. If the martyrs of the 1 March Movement had survived, they would spit on the dirty face of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is committing pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese acts, and box his ears.

While babbling about memorial work, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is putting its hand on the remains of the patriots of the 1 March Movement. This is a criminal act, insulting their patriotic souls. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's act deserves to be rejected by the South Korean people for his criminal purpose.

As is known, the awareness of national independence opposing domination and subordination by outside force is greatly growing among the South Korean people. And the awareness is coming to the surface as the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese struggle for independence. The South Korean people's struggle against foreign force is expanding with each passing day, being combined with the struggle against the puppet regime introducing foreign force into South Korea, and showing a tendency toward intensification.

Embarrassed by this development, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok in camouflage as if he were against aggressors and subordination. The wildcat scheme cooked up this time is the outcome of the last resort to hide his dirty face as a heinous flunkeyist traitor under the mask of patriotism, to lull the antiforeign force and antigovernment struggle by youths and students and thus to maintain his power.

It is obvious that, however desperately he may perform such a play, the sordid colonial stooge, flunkeyist traitor, cannot be transformed into a patriot. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot hide his nature as a traitor with any trick. Nor can he thwart the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF UIM

SK271017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 26 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 September commentary: "Base Campaign of Colonial Stooge"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique is kicking up a dirty racket to ostracize the Urban Industrial Mission [UIM]. According to a report, by mobilizing the residents of Songnam City, the puppets have held a lecture meeting to slander the UIM and performed a farce of making them adopt a resolution. Following this, they have made a row of holding mass rallies to prevent the infiltration of the forces of the UIM into business circles at various enterprises, including Taeyang Corporation.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's racket to ostracize the UIM is the outcome of its maneuvers to block the South Korean workers' struggle for rights to survival, freedom and independence and against the United States and to further place the labor movement under the government's control.

As had been reported, the workers of a U.S. electronics company in Seoul have recently risen up in the sit-down struggle [as heard] against the United States, demanding increased wages and the reinstatement of their colleagues who were illegally fired. Their struggle has drawn great attention at home and abroad in that it was waged when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence was growing daily among the South Korean people of all walks of life.

Dismayed at this, the puppet clique not only harshly suppressed the workers who rose up in the struggle, but fired them en masse in a conspiracy with the company, closing the factory. It goes without saying that this is a heinous challenge to the just demand of the workers.

When numerous workers lost their jobs and were forced out, the puppets committed various maneuvers to shift responsibility for the result onto the UIM, describing the result as having been caused by the commotion of the workers that was inspired by the UIM.

By imputing responsibility for the closedown of the factory onto the UIM, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to drive a wedge between the UIM and workers and to turn the target of workers' resistance elsewhere, thereby weakening their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

It is never groundless to say that, when South Korea is faced by a serious crisis in colonial rule, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique runs amok to oppose the UIM. Today, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppressive and tyrannical rule is rapidly rising among the people from various strata.

Religionists are joining positively with this spirit. With the fascist suppression of the patriotic students, who set fire to the American Cultural Center, as a start, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment movement of religionists has come to the surface. The UIM has been known as a denomination that conducts its activities and adopts doctrines against domination, plunder, oppression and exploitation by foreign monopolies and domestic comprador capitalists, representing the interests of the poor and realizing equality. Originating from its doctrines, the UIM sympathizes with the workers' struggle for rights to survival. Its influence is further expanding among workers. This shows that the South Korean people of all walks of life are uniting in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

Maintaining its life by sticking to dependence upon foreign force and to fascist and tyrannical rule, the Chon Tu-hwan clique fears this, so it is trying to bridge the crisis facing its rule by preventing the UIM from exercising its growing influence over workers and by placing the labor movement under the control of the government.

The racket to ostracize the UIM follows the script written by the U.S. imperialists and is masterminded by them. The closedown of the electronics company was a retaliatory action, taken by the U.S. imperialists, against the workers of the company who rose up in the anti-U.S. sit-in struggle. This notwithstanding, by using the puppets to transfer responsibility for the closedown of the company and for the dismissal of the workers, the U.S. imperialists are trying to turn the arrow of the anti-U.S. struggle targeting them elsewhere and to prevent the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence from spreading into a wide range of workers.

Every fact clearly exposes the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a group of the most faithful executors of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and their sordid perpetrators. The plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to thwart the South Korean workers' anti-U.S. aspirations for independence cannot be realized. The South Korean workers have recognized through practical experience that the U.S. imperialists are neither friends nor supporters, but brazen aggressors and plunderers and that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an intolerable group of colonial stooges. The South Korean people and workers will sweep away aggressors and traitors and more stoutly fight to realize national sovereignty, rights to survival and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop its dirty racket that, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, it is kicking up to thwart the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT AMONG SOLDIERS

SK280026 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Talk on increasing anti-U.S. sentiment among soldiers from the "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] As the day marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean Armed Forces draws near, anti-U.S. sentiment is rapidly growing among patriotic officers and men of the armed forces. This can be said to be an expression of the righteous struggle of the patriotic officers and men to reflect on the 34 years of disgrace and crime and to put an end to their disgraceful destinies. We believe that when you look back on the past 34 years, you feel gloomy and sad. How have the officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces lived? How should they live to love the country and the nation?

The anti-U.S. sentiment rapidly growing among the officers and men of the armed forces today is precisely an answer to the questions raised by the times, the nation and the people.

When the U.S. cultural center in Pusan was burned by patriotic students last 18 March, when students in Seoul and Chunchon waged a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "Yankee, go home" and burning the U.S. flag, and disseminating anti-U.S. leaflets, and when clergy-men issued an anti-U.S. statement, numerous officers and men inwardly extended sympathy to this and did not spare to extend cheers to the struggle of the patriotic students.

Since then, in the army units where patriotic officers and men are assigned, anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflets, scribblings and unsigned letters of complaints have been found more frequently. The talks on the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the people of all strata have been a focus of topics among officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces.

These are certainly acts of patriotic officers and men encouraged by such an anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the people of all strata.

The U.S. schemes for aggression against, division of and intervention in the Korean Peninsula and its aggressive global strategy have aroused the anti-U.S. sentiment among the patriotic officers and men of the armed forces.

Seven years ago, the United States had already deployed 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons and 54 planes capable of loading nuclear weapons in South Korea. Since then, the United States has continuously introduced various lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea. The United States has also mobilized the South Korean Armed Forces in various war exercises, including the Team Spirit military exercise.

The heinous design of the United States to mobilize and utilize the South Korean Armed Forces as victims of its strategy against the Korean Peninsula and as a bulletproof shield of its aggressive global strategy has been vividly laid bare to the world.

As the arrogance of the vicious officers of the South Korean Armed Forces who follow the U.S. policy of aggression against the Korean Peninsula has become further unscrupulous and their irregularities and corruption have become further rampant, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces have further intensified their anti-U.S. struggle.

As the day marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean Armed Forces draws near, the patriotic officers and men have turned out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence so that they can get rid of the disgraceful position as hired mercenary troops.

With the founding of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in November 1978, the legal status, whereby the man who exercises the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Armed Forces is the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, who received directives from the White House and the Pentagon, and the South Korean Armed Forces are the hired mercenary troops of the United States, has been reconfirmed. Not content with this status, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men have tended to neglect the execution of orders and performance of duty. The incidents of desertion and resistance against vicious officers have become more frequent. The conscientious and patriotic officers and men are cursing the criminal path traversed by the South Korean Armed Forces.

This results from their awareness that the U.S. military government was the maternity ward in which the South Korean Army was born and that the 34-year history, in which it has maintained its life, regarding the venom of the U.S. imperialists as life-saving water, is a history of a mercenary army which has been filled with disgrace.

Under the instigation of the United States, the South Korean Army has mercilessly killed 70,000 residents of Cheju Province who rose up in the struggle for independence and sovereignty, has been rallied to the criminal 25 June northward war, has dispatched to Vietnam 320,000 officers and men, victims of the proxy war for the United States and its bulletproof shield, and has been mobilized to suppress the patriotic people of all walks of life who turned out to the struggle against foreign force and fascism.

In May 1980, the South Korean Army was mobilized to massacre the patriotic Kwangju citizens, leaving an indelible disgrace in history. All crimes committed under U.S. instigation are felonies for which the South Korean Army should atone to the nation, the masses and progressive mankind. For this reason, the conscientious and patriotic officers and men of the South Korean Army are joining in the struggle against the American imperialists.

From last March to August various cases, such as scattering anti-U.S. leaflets and scribbling anti-U.S. slogans, have frequently taken place. It has been learned that four cases have taken place in the Sangho unit, five cases in the Chilsong unit, three cases in Pukhansan unit and four cases in (Polma) unit. Recently in the Piryong unit, handbills reading: "The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea!", "Long live the struggle for democracy and liberation!" and "Let all of us join in the anti- U.S. struggle for independence!" have been scattered. This had embarrassed the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Officers and men of the South Korean Army, turning out for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, putting an end to the disgraceful destiny and criminal 34-year history and meeting the demand of times and the aspirations of the nation is a patriotic way in which you can become the independent army of the nation and in which you can live for the nation and masses. We firmly believe that you can further bring glory to your youth on this road.

VRPR SUPPORTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK260312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As already reported, amid the patriotic students' massive demonstrations, which have continued day after day against the U.S. aggressive policy, Japan's distortion of history textbooks and the servile nation-selling acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is fawning upon and yielding to this, on 24 September, some 1,000 patriotic students of Korea and Yonsei Universities took to the streets and waged a fierce street demonstration.

Following the annual soccer and basketball games between Yonsei and Korea Universities, the demonstrators who dashed out to the center of the town that night chanted songs and marched along the street in surging waves hand in hand, shouting such anti-Japanese and antigovernment slogans as: "Correction of distorted textbooks!", "Pro-Japanese regime, step down!" and "Let's overthrow the fascist regime!" Courageously fighting for as long as 2 hours while standing up to the several hundred suppressive policemen, the demonstrators ardently appealed by shouting "Citizens, join us!"

Prior to this, on 21 and 22 September, Yonsei University students staged struggles of demonstration while shouting such slogans as: "Yankees, go home!", "Let's overthrow the Japanese militarists and the fascists!" and "Let's overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" On 8 September, Korea University students also staged an anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle. And, in recent days, anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggles have continued day after day in such universities in Seoul as the Seoul National, Ehwa Women's, Songgyungwan and Tongguk Universities.

The righteous anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students, which has continued day after day, is an explosion of the pent-up sentiment against the United States and Japan. It is an eruption of our masses' deep-rooted grudge and resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is a very just, patriotic act.

As is known, our masses can never forget the 36-year-long history of national sufferings of the ruined country under the rule of the Japanese imperialists, during which they had led lives in bitter tears while having imposed on them the fate of colonial slaves -- more miserable than a dog in a house of mourning -- and being deprived of national sovereignty. By the way, dreaming again of the old status of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese militarists, who have been revived by the United States, are extending their evil hands of reinvasion deep into this land. In particular, in recent days, by distorting their past history concerning the invasion of Korea, the Japanese reactionaries have further accelerated militarization and their schemes to invade.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is taking a servile, humiliating stance toward Japan regarding the Japanese reactionaries' overbearing and haughty distortion of history and their schemes of aggression. We can well grasp this by the fact that the ring supported the so-called government opinion announced by the Japanese authorities -- which undisguisedly revealed their inner thoughts not to correct the twisted history textbooks -- saying that that opinion fully reflected our people's views and criticism.

This is an intolerable, nation-selling and treacherous act which shows that -- not concerned with how the national dignity is trampled underfoot or how history is twisted -- the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to tighten its grip on power by consolidating the South Korea-Japan collusion and begging Japan for a \$4-billion loan.

Today, Japan, a defeated nation in the war, has again been revived and rearmed and has extended its evil hands of reinvasion deep into this land. In recent days, twisting history concerning their past aggression in Korea, the Japanese reactionaries are taking an overbearing and haughty attitude. In this connection, the Chon Tu-hwan ring takes a servile and humiliating attitude toward Japan. All this is being done under the patronage and instigation of the United States.

How can anyone who sets store by national sovereignty and dignity watch idly with indifference the stern reality of today and the ring's nation-selling and treacherous acts?

The patriotic students in Seoul, including the students of Yonsei and Korea Universities who staged a fierce street demonstration, have continued recently a day-by-day struggle against the outside forces and the government. This is a very just patriotic act which reflects our masses' unanimous aspirations for regaining national sovereignty and dignity, which have been trampled upon by the outside forces, and building a new world of independence and a new society of democracy free from outside forces and fascism.

This notwithstanding, on 24 September, when the students of Yonsei and Korea Universities staged a street demonstration, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bestially suppressed their righteous struggle and arrested scores of students by mobilizing several hundred suppressive policemen.

This is an intolerable, treacherous act against the nation which only can be committed by a pro-U.S., pro-Japan, flunkeyist nation-seller like traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has not an atom of national conscience but only tries to maintain wealth and position for himself and his kinsmen and his sordid life by depending on the outside forces.

With the fascist suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to eradicate those opposed to the outside forces and the government, an opposition which is being fiercely staged around the college campuses day after day, and to maintain its colonial fascist rule. However, this is a silly act.

The youths and students who live in the cause of justice, who are enthusiastic about patriotism and are bold in the struggle, will never tolerate the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the distortion of history textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's servile, pro-U.S. and pro-Japan nation-selling acts. Responding to their righteous struggle, the masses of all walks of life will resolutely wage the national struggle against the outside forces and the dictatorship.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S TODOROV

Meeting With Hwang Chang-yop

SK250406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 24 between delegations of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Attending the talks on our side were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the Workers Party of Korea; and on the opposite side were Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, who is heading the delegation; Stoyan Markov, director of the Industrial Department of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Social and Economic Development Commission of the National Assembly; Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Provincial Committee of the BCP; Evtim Kostov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mihaylovgrad Provincial People's Council; and other members of the delegation and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tribute to War Veterans

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly laid wreaths before the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army and the liberation obelisk on September 24. Honour guardsmen of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the monument and the obelisk.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army; and Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

After laying a wreath before the monument the guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters. Then, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the liberation obelisk. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the liberation obelisk.

Visit to South Hamgyong

SK260442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, visited South Hamgyong Province on September 25.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Khristo Kelchev.

It inspected the February 8 vinylon complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the Suhung cooperative farm in Hamju County.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a party in honor of the delegation.

Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, spoke at the party.

Noting that the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov are making a great progress in the fulfilment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan set forth by the 12th party congress, he said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the building of socialist society and wish them greater success in their creative labour.

We will as ever make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the cooperative relations between the two countries, he stressed.

Stoyan Markov, director of the Industrial Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Social and Economic Development Commission of the Bulgarian National Assembly, spoke next.

We have seen in Korea the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, and added: Your successes truly delighted us.

He continued: Although our two countries are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked with each other for their common struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism and communism.

The Bulgarian people have deep understanding of the sufferings of the Korean people from the division of the country forced by the U.S. imperialists and of your struggle for national reunification. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn immediately from South Korea and Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves.

The attendants toasted the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, to good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Evening at Theater

SK270442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" on September 26 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Chin-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; and working people in the city. Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang also saw the performance.

At the end of the performance the delegation presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SK241054 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok left for New York Friday afternoon to attend this year's United Nations General Assembly.

While in New York, he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and foreign ministers of eight other nations including France, Peru, Brazil and West Germany to discuss matters of mutual concern, a Foreign Ministry official said.

He is also scheduled to confer with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

On his way back home, he will visit London Oct. 3-6 to discuss with British Foreign Minister Francis Pym economic cooperation and other matters pending between the two countries, the official said.

FOREIGN MINISTER YI MEETS WITH SHULTZ 26 SEP

SK270254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday in New York to confer on matters of mutual concern, including President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a summit meeting of Pacific basin countries.

Yi arrived in New York Saturday for a week-long visit and will have talks with top-ranking U.S. officials and foreign ministers from other countries attending the United Nations General Assembly.

During their meeting, Yi and Shultz discussed ways to improve the capability of Korean Armed Forces and to expand Seoul's exports to the United States.

Yi explained Chon's recent visit to four African nations -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal -- and Canada, as well as Chon's proposal for a Pacific summit.

Shultz responded favorably to Yi's request for U.S. support to materialize the proposal, saying that the proposal is constructive and important.

The Korean minister also requested more favorable U.S. Government foreign military sales terms.

Shultz said the U.S. will not contact North Korea without consulting Seoul and will actively cooperate with Seoul in international forums, including the United Nations.

Yi addressed the current Korean-Japanese controversy regarding erroneous descriptions of past bilateral relations in Japanese high school textbooks and Shultz expressed his sympathy for Seoul's protest, according to the officials.

Prior to his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Yi met with John Holdridge, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs in the State Department.

KOREAN DAILY VIEWS JAPAN'S DEFENSE WHITE PAPER

SK250537 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Buildup of Its Military Capability -- It Should Be Faithful to the Joint Defense of the Free World"]

[Excerpts] Japan is tilting toward the right. Japan's white paper on defense for 1982 shows this. On 22 September Japanese dailies reported that the Japanese Government

plans to build a large airstrip on the Tokyo and Sagami Bays for joint use both by the United States and Japan if needed.

The United States will be informed of this plan at defense ministerial talks to be held in Washington on 30 September between the United States and Japan.

Needless to say, Japan regards the Soviet Union as its aggressor. It is worth to note that Japan's defense white paper for 1982 emphasizes more strongly than the United States the Soviet military expansion and threat.

Although the white paper does not specify the territory of broad-area defense, it underlines this concept, such as patrols in the area around sea routes, alluding to the pledge by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to U.S. President Reagan in Washington in May last year to defend 1,000 nautical miles of sea routes. A week before his visit to Washington, Ito, director general of the Japan Defense Agency, said that Japan will independently take charge of the defense of the area that falls into the precinct of 1,000 nautical miles.

Just as the white paper has pointed out, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is unstable because of North Korea's buildup of its military capability on a large scale in the 1970's. Accordingly, we cannot negatively view for the time being Japan's military buildup in response to the U.S. joint strategy against the Soviet Union. However, we believe it wrong for Japan to become zealous in creating a social atmosphere of patriotism and a revival mood on the pretext of increasing its military capability. We believe that the distortion of historical facts in school textbooks is the product of a sense of superiority cherished by the Japanese people and of the trend for militarism.

We demand that Japan's military buildup be devoid of an aggressive desire expressed prior to World War II and that this effort proceed from a desire to participate in the joint cause of defense together with the people of the Free World. We cannot forget the historical fact that Japan's mighty military capability did not benefit us.

SEOUL STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SCATTERING HANDBILLS

SK250607 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Yongsan police station in Seoul on 24 September arrested Yi Pyong-chol, 23-year-old senior of the History Department of Tanguk University, and Miss Yi Sun-ok, 21-year-old junior of the Business Management Department of this university, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

They were arrested on suspicion of scattering 250 copies of printed antigovernment materials at a dining hall on the campus at 1225 on 22 September and of instigating their fellow students to stage a demonstration on the campus.

Further Arrest

SK250608 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] The Sodaemun police station in Seoul on 24 September arrested Miss Choe Chong-sim, 22-year-old senior of the History Department of Ehwa Women's University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. She was arrested on suspicion of scattering impure printed materials on the campus on 22 September.

THAI, PRC CHARGE OF SRV MASSACRE OF KHMERS DENIED

BK280740 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Sep (SPK) -- On 24 September Beijing Radio quoted the charge of the Supreme Command of the Thai Army that Vietnamese Armed Forces recently massacred more than 100 Kampuchean civilians in a village of Prey Veng Province.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK is authorized to reject this vile lie made up in Bangkok and picked up by Beijing. In uttering such a lie, the Thai Supreme Command is playing into the hands of the Beijing **hegemonists** who, afraid of the steady reinforcement of the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity, are looking for any means to break it, including the invention of false information to discredit Vietnam to the Kampuchean people who, in turn, will never forget the merits of those who saved them from the genocide of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan -- lackeys of the Chinese expansionists.

THAI MILITARY ACTIONS PRIOR TO 23 SEP REPORTED

BK270709 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- On 17 September Thai warships and Thai border guards shelled Hills 237 and 343 in Kampuchea's Koh Kong Province.

According to a military source, during the week ending 23 September, Thai boats entered Kampuchean territorial waters 219 times, between 5 and 10 nautical miles off Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. Thai F-5's and L-19's flew 10 times over Kampuchean border regions, viz Poipet, the area north of Koh Kong, Dangcum, the region west of Smat Deng and Kamrieng.

Forty-six mortar shellings against Kampuchean territory were recorded. The sector of border intersection in Preah Vihear Province alone suffered from five Thai artillery shellings. Fourteen other artillery bombardments were directed against Kor Kak, Khvav, Dangcum, Poipet, Thmar Puok in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces. The area west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, was bombarded 14 times and Hills 343, 199 and 172 came under Thai artillery fire 13 times.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, REPRESENTATION VIEWED

BK260904 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "For the Prestige of the United Nations and World People's Faith in the United Nations" -- date not given]

[Text] According to the UN Charter, the General Assembly convenes each year in September in order to solve international problems. Without the participation of the Kampuchean people's legitimate representative, the General Assembly -- which began its 37th Session on 21 September 1982 -- placed the so-called Kampuchean problem on its agenda.

For several years, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists have induced the United Nations to embrace the stinking corpse of the Democratic Kampuchean regime. In order to cling to the UN seat shaken by the heavy storm of justice that has blown from all sides, an abortive coalition government was forcibly established on 22 June 1982 in Kuala Lumpur. Picked as president was wicked Prince Sihanouk, who once was an accomplice of the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and who has already been condemned and rejected by the Kampuchean people.

The presence at the 37th UN General Assembly of the three reactionaries -- Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann -- in order to act as representatives of the Kampuchean victims who survived the massacre of the Democratic Kampuchean regime constitutes an insult to the memory of the more than 3 million Kampucheans savagely and unjustly massacred.

This presence is illegal and contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter and will further tarnish the prestige of this world body. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is only the genocidal regime in disguise. Everyone recalls Europe's Hitler. Hitler killed only other races, but Democratic Kampuchea's genocidal clique massacred its own people and race at Beijing's behest.

The Kampuchean people and all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world nurture great indignation at and demand the expulsion of this Democratic Kampuchean corpse from the United Nations. Moreover, this so-called CGDK does not have even an inch of land or people on Kampuchean soil. With only a small piece of land at Khao I-Dang camp in Thailand, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan troops and a handful of its own troops, the CGDK cannot represent the 6 million Kampucheans living in the PRK. The Kampuchean people who suffered under the genocidal regime and who have been living happily for the past more than 3 years under the PRK regime will never be hoodwinked by the enemies.

Having repented and been encouraged by the generous policy of the PRK, more Kampuchean people who have been misled have returned to join the revolutionary power. They enjoy full rights as citizens of the PRK.

In the past more than 3 years, under the leadership of the glorious KPRP and with the enthusiastic participation of the people throughout the country, our people's republic has consolidated its strength, advanced firmly step by step and succeeded in healing the deep wounds caused by the criminal hands of murderers Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The party, government and people are uniting as one under the correct and clear-sighted guidance of the KPRP. Our state power from the central to grassroots levels has been strengthened. Major state institutions, such as the National Assembly, have been elected by the people. The Constitution, which is the supreme law, has been promulgated for implementation by the people, thus ensuring the Kampuchean people's right as masters of the country.

In the name of morality and justice and for the sake of its prestige, the United Nations must expel the genocidal clique as the Nonaligned Movement has done and restore the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations to the PRK, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

As clearly stated in PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen's 17 September 1982 telegram to His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and His Excellency Imre Hollai, chairman of the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, the PRK does not insist on the immediate restoration of its right to representation at the United Nations if the UN expels the genocidal criminals and their associates.

We would like to stress once again that the so-called Kampuchean problem -- which actually does not exist -- is only a dark scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionary clique and the reactionaries in this region to maintain tension in Southeast Asia and reimpose the genocidal regime on the Kampuchean people. For this reason, all resolutions relating to Kampuchea adopted without the PRK representatives' presence or participation are considered null and void and constitute a flagrant and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible, but also is advancing constantly toward permanent victory. Our Kampuchean people have full rights to decide and manage the destiny of their country as an independent nation. We forever hold aloft the patriotic banner and closely adhere to proletarian internationalism, particularly the firm Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

For the sake of its noble prestige, the United Nations must expel the criminal clique from the UN seat in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean people. Any government or any person who continues to recognize the representatives of the Democratic Kampuchean corpse has no right to raise for discussion the problems of human rights and national independence.

VIENTIANE COMMENTS ON MIA DELEGATION'S VISIT

BK271358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Article: "The Lao People's Good Intentions Toward the American People"]

[Text] As reported earlier, representing U.S. mass organizations, a delegation of the families of American soldiers missing in action during the war, led by George Brooks, paid a visit to Laos to improve and promote good relations between the Lao and American peoples. The delegation's trip to Laos marks an important step in cementing the fine relations between the two peoples. As for the Lao people, they are always willing to continue searching for the remains of the American soldiers in accordance with the Lao people's actual conditions and capabilities.

To demonstrate and affirm the humanitarianism of the Lao side, despite difficulties and the remoteness of the sites of plane crashes where U.S. soldiers were killed, the Lao side provided every convenience to lead the delegation to inspections of the sites.

In Pakse District, Champassak Province, the delegation was warmly welcomed and received every possible convenience from the local administration. Phouthong Douangboupaphan, member of the provincial Guidance Committee, welcomed them with expressions of solidarity, love and pleasure and pointed out the difficulties in travelling to see the plane crash sites. He also emphasized the good intentions and humanitarianism of the Lao Government and people toward the American people.

Even though the Lao people of various nationalities were victimized by U.S. bombing during the war, the Lao Government and people are not angry at the American people. They hold to the saying "Let bygones be bygones." Now, what can be done to promote mutual understanding and to take further steps to improve relations between the Lao and American peoples?

When the delegation arrived in the Ban Thong Hi area, which is about 30 km east of Pakse town -- the site of a plane crash -- it experienced some difficulties since it had to go through dense jungle and swampy areas before reaching the site. The delegation searched for the markings and number of the plane on the remaining fragments. Widow (Ann Hart) sorrowfully searched for the remains of her late husband and found the pieces of bone. She asked to take them back for research work. Demonstrating its good intentions, the Lao side did not reject her request and allowed her to take back whatever the delegation wanted.

To further clarify the situation, Uncle La, representative of the villagers who witnessed the crash, recalled what had happened to the plane. He said: The plane dropped bombs to kill the people, thus frightening the people in the area. It was shot down by our people attached to the army on 21 December 1972.

After seeing these facts with their own eyes, the delegation and the U.S. charge d'affaires to Laos, who took part in all of the delegation's activities, acknowledged and realized the righteous spirit and hospitality of the Lao people toward their guests, which contradicts rumors spread in the United States by those having ill intentions toward the new Lao system who said that the Lao people are vulgar, barbarous, cruel and so forth.

Prompted by the good intentions and humanitarianism of the Lao government and people, the delegation pledged to reveal the spirit of the Lao people and the situation in Laos to the American people so that the U.S. Government will adopt an appropriate stand toward the LPDR.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR

Results of Talks

SK251536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to ADN reports from Berlin, on the afternoon of 20 September, the Lao party-state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, held official talks with the GDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Comrade Erich Honecker hailed the important successes scored by the Lao people in building a foundation for the socialist system and in defending the fruits of these successes, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan thanked the GDR for its support in the struggle to defend and build socialism in the LPDR.

The two sides unanimously agreed that the mutual cooperation between the two parties and states has been successful. The agreement which was signed during the visit to the GDR by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in 1977 greatly enhanced the success of such cooperation.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Erich Honecker reaffirmed the firm intention of both sides to continue to strengthen the economic and political cooperation between the two countries. The two sides denounced the aspirations of the imperialists for military supremacy, as well as their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The two sides stressed that it was necessary to adopt positive measures to oppose the U.S. nuclear strategy, with a view to achieving arms reduction and arms limitation, as action on this matter is important to the struggle to safeguard peace and eliminate the danger of nuclear weapons. The two sides saw the danger of the maneuvers by the imperialists against the countries in Asia. The two sides hailed the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states with regard to problems in Asia, and denounced attempts by the imperialists and reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Attending the meeting, which was conducted in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, were Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; and senior cadres of both sides.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and the Lao party-state delegation arrived in the GDR on the morning of the same day. Before holding the official talks with the GDR party-state delegation, Kaysone Phomvihan paid a call on Comrade Erich Honecker. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two states. In this regard, the two sides unanimously agreed that they must further strengthen the cooperation between the two parties so as to establish a firm foundation for greater cooperation between the two countries in the future. Comrade Erich Honecker reiterated that the people of the GDR will always resolutely stand side by side with the Lao people.

The two sides expressed concern with the serious deterioration of the international situation resulting from the policy of confrontation and the arms race of the ultra-aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the U.S. imperialists. In the face of such developments, the two sides expressed their vigorous support for the significant initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing nuclear war and safeguarding world peace.

23 Sep Departure

BK260812 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Our party and state delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, left Berlin on 23 September after ending a 4-day official friendly visit to the GDR. On hand to see Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and his party off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport were Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and many GDR party and state leaders.

During their stay in the GDR, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and his party laid wreaths at the monument to the unknown who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the fascists and at the monument to Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives during the liberation of Berlin during World War II. Kaysone Phomvihane called on Comrade General Secretary Erich Honecker and met and held formal talks with a GDR party and state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrades Kaysone Phomvihane and Erich Honecker signed a joint communique and a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the GDR.

In addition, the Lao party and state delegation visited some historic places and industrial establishments in Potsdam and other areas where it received a warm and cordial welcome from the responsible persons and workers concerned.

Treaty, Communique Signed

For GDR reportage on a joint communique and LPDR-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during Kaysone Phomvihane's visit, see the East Germany section of the 27 September East Europe DAILY REPORT.

LPA CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS VIENTIANE YOUTHS

BK260618 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] On the morning of 25 September, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, interior minister, chief of the Committee in Charge of Guiding the Mobilization of the Masses of the party Central Committee, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, met and chatted with youths from various ministries, departments, youth unions, cantons and districts in Vientiane Municipality at Vientiane Theater.

On this occasion, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan praised and hailed the actual achievements scored by the youths in the past, particularly in serving the Third LPRP Congress.

At the same time, he pointed to the situation of the enemy, who has failed in his subversive schemes to sabotage the party congress. The general also briefly talked about the youths' immediate tasks, such as preparations for the forthcoming national youth congress, the launching of emulation campaigns to score achievements in welcoming the youth congress and the task of improving the organization and ideology of the youths at each level.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan encouraged the youths in Vientiane Municipality and throughout the country to engage in production more effectively and to thoroughly oppose enemy schemes in order to safeguard state administrative organizations at all levels. He also encouraged them to step up and improve their cultural, educational, artistic and sports activities and to totally oppose the rotten culture of the various Western countries, with the aim of creating favorable conditions for the success of the forthcoming national youth congress.

POST: SRV, KAMPUCHEAN TROOPS SEIZE THAI TRAWLERS

BK280236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops seized six Thai trawlers carrying a total of about 145 crewmen over the weekend, fisheries sources reported yesterday. They said Vietnamese troops disguised as fishermen seized four Thai vessels and about 100 crew members while they were fishing in international waters about 30 nautical miles south of O-B Yai Island on Sunday.

The Vietnamese, believed to be using vessels previously confiscated from Thai fishermen, opened fire on the Thai boats with machine-guns, the sources said. No injuries were reported, but the fate of the crewmen was still unknown last night.

The Thai vessels were named as the Mit Phaibun 1 and Mit Phaibun 4, owned by Mr Kee Sae Ung, and the Chanphen 1, owned by Mr Panya Panyasan, both of Muang District, Samut Sakhon, and the Si Kamontham 8, owned by Mr Prasit Kamontham of Muang District, Samut Songkhram.

Meanwhile, two other Thai trawlers with a total of about 45 crew members were seized by Kampuchean troops of the Heng Samrin regime on Saturday and Sunday, the sources said. They said the vessels were near Kong Island about 25 nautical miles from the coastline when three Khmer boats appeared and seized the Thai vessels and all the crew members. The trawlers were named as the Thanakon Chai 1, owned by Mrs Oraphan Charoensit, and Si-Thai 12, owned by Mr Thawatchai Limthanasan, both of Muang District, Samut Sakhon.

Earlier this month armed Vietnamese vessels seized four Thai trawlers fishing in international waters near Vietnam. Two of them, with 90 crewmen, were released last week.

NEW WEAPONS REPORTEDLY SENT SRV TROOPS IN PRK

BK251413 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] A shipment of new military hardware, reported to include the new type of powerful rocket launchers, were sent to the deep-sea port of Kompong Som early this month for the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the Supreme Command said on Thursday.

The report is that the new shipment arrived at the Kampuchean deep-sea port in three ships, but provided no details about the qualities of weapons. The shipment reportedly included 130-mm rocket launchers which are capable of landing a rocket as far as 10 km away, according to the Supreme Command. A number of 152-mm artillery pieces was believed to be among an assortment of the military hardware, he added.

An informed source says that the military recently believed that the Vietnamese have introduced the 140-mm rocket launchers and the 152-mm artillery pieces to fight against the Khmer resistance forces. Our assumption is based on the size of some craters caused by rocket and artillery explosions, he said. The rockets used by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are of 120-, 122-mm types, says the source, who added that the 122-mm rockets could land as far as 7 or 8 km from their launchers. The newly introduced 152-mm artillery shells have a shooting range of 12 km for the trajectory projectiles, and 17 km for straight projectiles. The artilleries used by the Vietnamese forces now are of the 105-, 120-, 155- and 130-mm types, according to the source.

HENG SAMRIN FORCES SAID BRUTALIZING LOCAL PEOPLE

BK260833 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, fighting in Kampuchea is increasingly, affecting the Kampuchean population, and the international community should pay attention to the situation and act to bring the situation under control before the Kampuchean people become extinct.

From the beginning of 1982 the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side organized armed volunteer units to maintain security in Prey Veng and Kompong Cham Provinces. However, the local people have fled to join the Democratic Kampuchean side, forcing the Vietnamese side to regularly send secret agents into the area to monitor the movements of the local people and to punish dissidents.

In mid-August, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side took back weapons earlier given to the volunteers. It seized buses from the people in Battambang and Pursat. Vietnamese soldiers reportedly massacred about 100 villagers in a Prey Veng village in front of the local people. During July-August about 1,000 Vietnamese were resettled in Prey Veng and organized themselves separately from other local people in an attempt to assimilate the Kampuchean people as Vietnamese.

The Supreme Command also notes that in early September three ships reportedly berthed at the Kompong Som port to offload new modern weapons for Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea. Vietnamese units in Battambang now possess 140-mm rockets which have a 10-km range, in addition to their standard 152-mm artillery pieces and T-54 tanks.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers have stepped up fortification of their positions at Ban Nimit and Ban Soriya in Poipet District. About 200 Kampucheans are drafted daily to work on the fortification effort.

AID TO CGDK, REPRESENTATION IN UN DISCUSSED

BK270229 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Several European Economic Community (EEC) countries are considering providing material aid to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a diplomatic sources told the NATION over the weekend. The source, however, declined to name the countries, saying that it would not be nice to identify them for the moment, as the governments have not approved the requests, believed to be made by the non-communist groups in the coalition government.

West Germany is the only member of the EEC that has been providing material aid to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government. The United States, Japan and Australia have agreed to provide or continue providing material assistance to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which loosely binds together the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the Khmer resistance groups loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The source said that foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed during their meeting in Phatthaya late last year that each ASEAN partner would decide on its own, without having to inform others, whether it would give assistance to the coalition government.

Only Indonesia has made known its position over the issue. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has told the NATION that his country was ready to provide non-military assistance to the coalition government at "an appropriate time". Singapore and Malaysia have reportedly agreed to give material aid to the coalition government, but not official confirmation has been made so far from the other two ASEAN countries.

The source said that although some ASEAN partners might have agreed to give the aid, the bulk of the material assistance for the coalition government would come from countries outside the non-communist grouping.

"Giving material assistance to the coalition government is something problematic for ASEAN countries which have to take into account many factors, including the domestic situation of each country," he said. However, he said he believed that the coalition government would become stronger and stronger.

Meanwhile, an informed source in the Foreign Ministry told the NATION that the pattern of the votes on the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea during the on-going UN General Assembly would be the same as last year. He said that despite ASEAN's manoeuvres for support from some of its allies, most of which have abhorred the Khmer Rouge, the increase of the votes of support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government would not be dramatic. "In fact, we believe that the number of the votes of support would be more or less the same as in the previous year," he said.

He said that among countries approached by ASEAN for their votes for Democratic Kampuchea were Australia and the Netherlands. However, the two countries appeared very reluctant to change their positions to vote for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the UN General Assembly, according to the source.

POST COMMENTS ON PHOUN SIPASEUT LETTER TO ASEAN

BK270135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "No Peace Formula in Laos Letter"]

[Text] One of these days soon, we expect, we will hear about another great breakthrough on the Kampuchea issue. It seems that the foreign minister of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, has written a polite letter to the foreign ministers of all five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The letter calls for peace in the area and intimates that Mr Phoun and his government in Vientiane could perhaps be the middleman in this Kampuchean problem.

It is almost certain that some of the lesser-informed people in the world will soon pick up this letter and point to it as a sign that Indochina really wants peace with ASEAN and stop all the bickering over Kampuchea. The gentle language of Mr Phoun's letter will almost certainly delude a few of the least-informed into believing that Indochina is conciliatory and is looking for compromise on the Kampuchea letter.

Mr Phoun, in his seven-page letter, does in fact make two previously unmade points. One is that Indochina is ready to accept international policing of the Thai-Kampuchea border. The other is that Indochina would talk over who could represent Kampuchea at an international conference.

Neither of these points is particularly valid. Neither has the slightest importance. There is no need for troops of any nation other than Kampuchea and Thailand to be at the border. Only citizens of these two countries live there. Get the foreigners out of the area and there would be no problem. There is only one significant foreign group at that border, and it is made up of soldiers from Vietnam. And Thailand and ASEAN need no favours on allowing the Kampuchean government which they recognise has freedom to participate in decisions affecting its nation. [sentence as published]

The rest of Mr Phoun's letter is nothing more than the usual slavishly pro-Hanoi drivel that one has come to expect from the Vientiane regime. Mr Phoun's letter is a reiteration of the Vietnamese view that China is the root of all evil in the world, further proof that Indochina wants peace but only on Hanoi's terms.

Vietnam wants its own puppet in Phnom Penh and refuses to discuss anything else but maintenance of that regime. Vietnam wants to station its troops abroad no matter how other nations feel about this and refuses to discuss any other possibility. Vietnam wants everyone to believe that the Khmer Rouge, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann are some sort of foreign invader of Kampuchea, when in fact they are Khmers who are highly concerned about their country. Vietnam wants Thailand to intern all Khmers at the border, including all refugees, and have them moved hundreds of miles away.

The point is that what Vietnam wants, Laos wants. And that is why Mr Phoun has written his letter. One would hope for a serious discussion about peace for Kampuchea, but such hope has yet to be gratified, even by the Laotian letter.

REFUGEE CAMPS TO BE CUT FROM 10 TO 4 BY YEAREND

BK230309 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Thailand is attempting to reduce the number of its refugee camps from 10 to 4 by the end of this year. The National Security Council [NSC] says that the remaining camps will consist of one for the Lao hilltribes, one for the lowland Lao, one for the Kampuchians and another one for the Indochinese refugees accepted for settlement in third countries. The NSC, however, classifies the Si Khieu camp as the detention center and thus it is not included among those to be dismantled this year. The NSC says the Si Khieu camp now contains about 6,200 Vietnamese boat people and some military defectors from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the UN High Commission for Refugees, or the UNHCR, reports that 10 UNHCR-assisted refugee camps in Thailand have already been closed during the past years. The report says that the camps have been closed following the resettlement of 165,000 refugees over the last 2 years. The report says that new arrivals during the last 2 years have amounted to only one-third of those who departed. The report, however, says that a large number of refugees are waiting for the resettlement. It says that by the end of August more than 100,000 refugees will remain on Thai territory.

Thailand has reportedly called for nine Western countries to speed up their intake of the refugees because the country can no longer bear this heavy burden alone. The UNHCR report adds that Thailand has the biggest (?caseload) in Southeast and East Asia, with more than 100,000 refugees at the end of August.

'CONCERN' EXPRESSED ON U.S. SUGAR IMPORT QUOTA

BK220339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 82 pp 17, 19

[Excerpts] The United States has allocated to Thailand a market share of 1.4 percent of its global sugar import quota, which for the 1982-83 season starting next month will be equivalent to 42,000 tons of raw sugar, an informed source said.

The Reagan administration introduced sugar import limits since May to help local producers sell their more expensive sugar and save expenses on price supports. Thailand has protested since June that the 1.4 percent market share of the total U.S. sugar imports given to Thailand is not a fair representation of Thailand's sugar exports there, but the U.S. has insisted that the decision is final. The source said that the U.S., however, has agreed to let the quota be used at any time during the 12-month period instead of dividing it into four quarters with the unused quarterly quota being forfeited when the period expired.

Officials have expressed concern that the U.S. sugar import control will seriously affect Thai sugar exports next year as Thai sugar production has increased and the market share calculation formula is not an accurate measure for Thailand. The U.S. has set its global sugar import quota at 2.99 million tons for the 1982-83 season and 381,000 tons for July to September, of which Thailand was allocated 5,345 tons.

ARMY MOVES TO CUT OFF AID TO INSURGENTS IN EAST

BK260324 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Parts of five eastern provinces will be declared off-limits to unauthorized persons in a new move by the First Army Region to flush out the remnants of communist insurgents still operating in the areas, a senior army official told the NATION yesterday. Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the chief-of-staff of the First Army Region, said the move is also designed to stop large-scale forest destruction by influential people. The decision to clear the areas of unauthorized persons was taken after consultations at all levels of government, including with the governors, police, and forestry officials concerned, he said. He said he expected the commander of the First Army Region, Gen Athit Kamlangek, to sign the order on Monday. It will then take effect beginning October 1.

The areas affected are in Sanamchai Khet District of Chachoengsao, Bo Thong sub-district of Chonburi, Klaeng District of Ranong, Makhom, Tamai and Pong Nam Ron Districts of Chanthaburi and Wang Namyen sub-district of Prachinburi. Maj Gen Wanchai said once the areas are closed, communist guerrillas would be denied the support of the masses. "We intend to cut off all aid to the insurgents getting through from the masses," he said. However, he admitted the measure might have affect on the local people, too. He said authorities of the First Army Region and provincial officials on September 9 discussed steps to be taken to counter any possible effects. Local authorities will be responsible for providing land for people who can no longer go to work in the areas declared off-limits. "But we may still be lenient with people in some areas. They will be allowed into the areas after having their identity cards checked," he said.

Maj Gen Wanchai said that not many communist insurgents were still operating in the areas and that their mobility depends heavily on support from the masses. He said the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) began expanding its operating zones from the northeast to areas bordering Prachinburi and Nakorn Ratchasima in 1976-1977. Following a large-scale military suppression campaign by the government, the CPT, with support from the Khmer Rouge, returned to the areas. He said the communist insurgents also made use of Kampuchean territory as a springboard for operations in Chanthaburi, Chonburi, and Rayong. They established a foothold and have been there ever since. But during the past few years, the government has successfully suppressed the insurgents in areas bordering the five provinces, he said. Maj Gen Wanchai said that after declaring the areas off-limits, the army will use martial law to deal with intruders, particularly those who engage in illegal logging.

2D ARMY REGION CONDUCTS ANTI-INSURGENT DRIVE

BK260126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] One communist insurgent was killed and 25 captured during a 10-day suppression operation by the Second Army Region at the common border of Sakon Nakhon and Udon Thani Provinces, a spokesman of the Second Army Region said yesterday. A large amount of arms and ammunition was also seized during the operation which ended on Wednesday, he said. Among the insurgents arrested by the combined military, border patrol police and Ranger forces were members of provincial and district levels of the Communist Party of Thailand's Zone 555 headquarters, whose strongholds were situated along the borderline of Sakon Nakhon and Udon Thani Provinces which cover Wang Sam Mo sub-district, Sithat and Kumphawapi Districts. Among the prominent CPT members captured during the operation were Suphan Saraphon, alias Comrade Rayong -- a CPT member at the provincial level -- Lela Sidadit, or Comrade Thuanchai, and Chian Duangdai, alias Comrade Krung.

VCP RESOLUTION ON CELEBRATING USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK240820 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On 22 September the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 02/NQTU on celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. The resolution says in part:

Sixty years ago, following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on 30 December 1922, under the direct leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the first multinationality worker-peasant state in the world -- the USSR -- was founded. The founding of the USSR was one of the greatest gains of the October Revolution, a vivid symbol of the great thoughts and the correct policies on nationalities of V.I. Lenin and of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and an historic event of international significance in mankind's struggle for equality and friendship among nations.

After reviewing the great achievements of the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in their struggle to defend and build the socialist Soviet fatherland, the resolution says:

Over the past 60 years, together with the emergence and growth of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system as a whole, the national liberation movement has constantly developed, causing the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. The ever closer association of the national liberation movement with the Soviet Union and the socialist system as a whole has created a great strength for the revolutionary forces, proving the truth of our time that national independence is closely associated with socialism.

The struggle of the working class and people in the capitalist countries has strongly developed on a large scale, with a high mettle and in diversified forms in the bitter struggle against U.S.-led monopoly capital and warmongering imperialism, against oppression and exploitation and the policy of arms race, and for the rights to life, democracy, world peace, security and cooperation among countries.

The three revolutionary currents of our time have become a combined strength, constantly attacking imperialism and colonialism and neocolonialism and promoting the nations' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionary forces are frantically opposing socialism and the revolutionary movement of nations in the world, speeding up the arms race, blatantly making propaganda for and brandishing the threat of nuclear war, and undermining world peace and security.

The peace program for the 1980's put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the many subsequent peace initiatives, especially the recent statement of President L.I. Brezhnev in his letter to the delegates to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament that the Soviet Union undertakes not to use nuclear weapons first, are aimed at saving mankind from an exterminating nuclear war. The peace-loving diplomatic activities of the other fraternal countries in the socialist community are becoming a force inspiring nations to struggle for peace, the greatest happiness of nations.

With regard to the Vietnamese revolution, the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union have always rendered us their wholehearted, great and effective support and assistance. This is one of the factors ensuring all successes of the Vietnamese revolution. The growing and ever strengthening friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have taken a new qualitative step forward with the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Fifth VCP Congress has set forth strategic tasks for our country's revolution in the new situation. They are to build socialism successfully and be ready to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The congress affirmed that solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of our party and state's foreign policy.

On this occasion, the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to organize a grand celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union and launch a nationwide propaganda campaign to introduce to our people the great historic significance of the founding of the Soviet Union. The propaganda campaign is also designed to make our people aware of the brilliant results of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist policy on nationalities, the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism and communism, the multifaceted development of each Soviet republic, the valuable experiences and examples of devoted struggle and labor of the Soviet people and the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and state of the Soviet Union.

Associated with the task of making the people understand and implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, this propaganda campaign is aimed at heightening our people's confidence in our party's and state's domestic and foreign policies, strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and helping our people understand that the great and effective support and assistance given to our people's revolutionary cause by the Soviet people is inspired by the international socialist spirit. It is also aimed at strengthening our militant solidarity with the world revolutionary and progressive forces and motivating our entire party, people and armed forces to bring into full play their creative labor abilities in order to emulate in implementing successfully the tasks laid down by the Fifth VCP Congress and, in particular, the 1982 state plan and in scoring achievements for the celebration of the 6th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Party Central Committee departments, party and state organs performing foreign and information and propaganda tasks and all party committee echelons must work out specific plans for carrying out this resolution.

IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH CONCLUDES VISIT

OW171958 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sept. 17 -- President Juan Antonio Samaranch of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) left here today, satisfactorily concluding his visit to Vietnam. He was seen off at the airport by Ta Quang Chien, president, and other officials of the Vietnam Olympic Committee. Before his departure, Juan Antonio Samaranch had held a press conference. He highly valued the results of his visit to Vietnam and expressed the hope that following this visit, the cooperation between the I.O.C. and the Vietnam Olympic Committee would further consolidate. The president answered questions by journalists on the international Olympic movement and on the 1984 Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

Yesterday afternoon, President Juan Antonio Samaranch and his party compared notes with the president and other members of the Vietnam Olympic Committee on the present international Olympic movement as well as on the activities of the Vietnam Olympic Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS ACCORD WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED

OW181904 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 18 -- An agreement on cooperation in postal and telegraphic service between the Vietnamese and Afghanistan Governments and a professional protocol between the Vietnamese general post offices and the Afghanistan Ministry of Information and Communications were signed in Kabul on September 16.

The signatories were Nguyen Si Hoat, Vietnamese ambassador to Afghanistan, and M.A. Watanjar, Political Bureau member of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and minister for information and communications.

After the signing ceremony, M.A. Watanjar praised the developing relations between Afghanistan and Vietnam. He said: The signing of this agreement and protocol will further enhance the technical cooperation as well as the political and economic relations between the two countries.

SUPPLEMENTARY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS SLATED

BK260358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] During a session held this June [month as heard], the Council of State decided that the following localities will hold supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies to replace a number of deputies who have passed away:

Nghia Binh: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 1 to replace Comrade Vo Van Dinh, alias (Vo Hoan), former chairman of the provincial People's Committee and deputy of Nghia Binh Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in February 1982.

Thanh Hoa: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 1 to replace Comrade Maj Gen Hoang Minh Thi, former commander of the 4th Military Region and deputy of Thanh Hoa Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in September 1981.

Haiphong Municipality: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 3 to replace Comrade Prof Ton That Tung, former director of the Vietnam-Germany Friendship Hospital and deputy of Haiphong Municipality to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in May 1982.

Son La: One National Assembly deputy will be elected for the whole province to replace Comrade Sr Col Hoang Chim, former commander of the Son La Province Military Command and deputy of Son La Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in October 1981.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum: One National Assembly deputy will be elected for the whole province to replace Comrade To Trung Thanh, alias Nam Vinh, former deputy secretary of the Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial party committee and deputy of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in July 1982.

An Giang: One National Assembly deputy will be elected in constituency No 2 to replace Comrade Vu Van Can, former minister of public health and deputy of An Giang Province to the Seventh National Assembly, who passed away in June 1982.

The Council of State also decided to set up a Committee for Supplementary Elections of National Assembly Deputies with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and general secretary of the Council of State, serving as committee chairman.

The Committee for Supplementary Elections of National Assembly Deputies met recently to hear reports on the preparations made for the supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies in the aforementioned localities and to discuss its activities. The committee highly appreciated the activities performed by the VFF committees at all levels and by electoral committees and teams of the aforementioned provinces and municipality in preparation for the supplementary elections. The committee also expressed the hope that the voters will actively participate in the elections to choose their worthy deputies to the National Assembly. The committee decided to send out teams to inspect election activities in a number of localities.

The supplementary elections of National Assembly deputies will be completed in November 1982.

4TH MILITARY REGION INSPECTS VARIOUS UNITS

BK191050 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The 4th Military Region Command recently inspected a number of units of the regular army, the local army, and the militia and self-defense forces in the region. All of these units have satisfactorily carried out the five emulation targets, which involve achieving a high degree of combat readiness; firmly maintaining political security and social order; ensuring close unity and strict observance of discipline among soldiers; satisfactorily maintaining weapons, materiel and technical equipment; and carrying out production and practicing thrift to improve the life of soldiers in all respects.

The Binh Tri Thien Provincial Armed Forces have adopted plans to ensure combat readiness and to struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities in all hamlets, villages, organs, schools, enterprises and state farms. Nghe Tinh has exerted great efforts in building and consolidating district combat fortresses, and has begun to conduct coordinated combat well in the three regions -- mountainous, delta and coastal. The armed forces in the province, together with the public security service and the people's security network, have launched 234 drives to track down and wipe out holligans, thieves, and illegal traders. The providence has just successfully concluded the second phase of training. Some 312 of 347 villages in the province have completed the 1982 military training program. Meanwhile, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Military Command has inspected work related to combat readiness in the coastal areas and on off-shore islands, and has completed the formation of the militia forces in 20 districts. Thanh Hoa Province has also organized six refresher courses to improve the capacity for command of 3,140 military cadres at the district and village levels.

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI AWARD CEREMONY

OW221425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon, 22 September, the Education Ministry held a ceremony to present awards to students who won prizes at international mathematics and physics contests. Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vu Mao, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, attended the ceremony. After hearing reports on the contest results by Comrade Hoang Xuan Chinh, a professor who led the team of Vietnamese students participating in the international mathematics contest, and Comrade Prof Duong Trong (Bai), who led the team of Vietnamese students at the international physics contest, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his views. He warmly praised the male and female teachers and students for having overcome difficulties and done their best to win glory for the country. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap presented an award to student Le Tu Quoc Thang, first prize winner in mathematics. Comrades Ho Truc, vice education minister, and Vu Mao presented awards to the other prize winners.

INTEREST RATES FOR SAVING ACCOUNTS TO INCREASE

BK250643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 September 1982]

[Text] On 23 September the Council of Ministers issued a decision on increasing the interest rates for saving accounts and loans in order to encourage various economic units and the people to deposit their idle money in state saving banks and credit cooperatives and to promote increased management and use of funds in accordance with the principles of economic accounting.

MARCOS' TALKS WITH U.S. PRESS VIEWED AS SUCCESS

BULLETIN TODAY Editorial

HK271644 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "President as Defendant"]

[Text] We cannot recall any other visiting head of government who had voluntarily submitted himself to the intensive grilling by the hardboiled members of the U.S. mass media. But that was what the president did. It was as if he sought out the media, notably television, which is the most sensitive of all, in order to present his side of the Philippine picture.

He knew, of course, that he would stand as defendant. As what most visiting dignitaries do, he could have opted for minimum exposure, such as limiting his appearance to the National Press Club in Washington. For state visits are affairs between heads of government or of state. To give some statements to media is purely optional on the part of the visitor.

If the president decided to subject himself to the intensive questioning of the American journalists in their own offices and elsewhere, it could only have been due to the desire for a dialogue.

He had long complained of the biases of the hostile segments of the American media. He must have believed that there could be no better spokesman for his administration than he himself.

He also must have believed that by talking directly to the most important officers of the media organization and to the American public he would be able to solve whatever problem of onesidedness existed in reporting on the Philippine situation.

The problem had to be handled that way because the U.S. Government, which has been cooperating with the Philippine Government in the spirit of friendship, has no influence on the press. On the other hand, what the American media report may influence some parts of the U.S. Government.

The moral of the willingness of the president to answer the most embarrassing questions from the press is that he has the courage of a leader brought up on the democratic tradition.

For showing that virtue, he should be given credit by the practitioners of the media.

TIMES JOURNAL Editorial

HK271650 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "FM's Detractors Failed To Hurt Him"]

[Text] It was expected from the outset that the American press and political and ideological detractors would harass President Marcos with an unending list of questions or with a continuous barrage of criticisms involving violations of human rights, control of the press and reported on-going corruption in the Philippines.

The purpose was to discredit the Filipino chief executive before the American public and create in the American public mind apathy and even a great dislike for Mr Marcos in the course of his state visit.

But the plan, if it was organized at all, backfired. In Filipino parlance there developed an "overkill" (too much harassment instead of just plain and simple queries with an intention to be clarified). And judging from the viewpoint of many Filipinos here, President Marcos was relegated to the position of an underdog.

That the president weathered the storm is a tribute to his astuteness and full comprehension of the workings of geopolitics, developments in the international field and the thinkings of the Western press. He had all the answers at his finger-tips as soon as the questions were popped. He never stuttered or appeared flabbergasted by the questions. Above all, he had the incanny ability to relate his answers with similar developments in other countries where conditions were anything but good.

From all appearances, Amnesty International (AI), the London-based human rights group, and members of the American press underestimated the president's well-rounded knowledge of developments not only in the country he governs but also in the rest of the world.

The president rose above the pettiness of partisan politics, met his critics and interrogators head on and came out of the encounter that much the greater.

He also gained for himself a supporter in the person of Congressman Larry MacDonald of Georgia who charged Amnesty International, Mr Marcos' bitterest critic, with following a double standard of making sweeping allegations of human rights violations in Free World countries (the Philippines included) which were fighting communism while holding down criticism on communist countries which were notorious in violating human rights.

It would not be too far-fetched to suggest that the next time Amnesty International asks the president to explain certain human rights violations in the Philippines, the president ask AI to direct its query to Congressman MacDonald. AI could get some very interesting answers.

ALLIANCE REPORTED AMONG REBEL GROUPS' TROOPS

HK280140 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[By Nelly Sindayen]

[Text] Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, chief of the Southern Command (Southcom) in Mindanao, revealed yesterday that the military arms of the three major rebel groups have formally organized an alliance.

Speaking before the United Nations Walkers Club, Castro said: "Definitely, there's an alliance" among the Moro National Liberation Front's (MNLF) Bangsa Moro Army [BMA], the Communist Party of the Philippines [CCP] New People's Army (NPA), and the Partidong Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas' Sandigan Army.

The existence of the BMA-NPA-Sandigan alliance is revealed in documents seized from both the MNLF and the CPP, the Southcom chief told his audience.

Castro stressed that as a result of this new alliance, "you don't hear of any fighting between the MNLF and the CPP and the Sandigan in Mindanao." The alliance, he said, is possibly headed by a "common leader" whose identity he did not disclose. Castro also affirmed a common military and government belief that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari is a communist and has always been one since the 60's.

Castro refused to comment when asked if the Libyan Government is giving Muslim rebels any aid. The only kind of support Libya gives the Muslims, he said, is development support through the hospital in Marawi City, Castro said. He added that Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza has pledged to establish manpower skills training centers for Muslims as well as Christians in Mindanao.

Castro said the MNLF is now divided into three factions: the Misuari faction, the Hashim Salamat faction, and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization faction of former Congressman Rashid Lucman.

Despite the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Mindanao's regions 9 and 12, he said, the military authorities hardly take advantage of the situation. He added that the continued suspension of the privilege has been recommended by the Muslim leaders.

Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, commander of Constabulary Region XI based in Davao City, alerted his men yesterday against possible attacks by Communist rebels to avenge the loss of their top leader. De Guzman informed Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, that they have received intelligence reports that the NPA was planning reprisal actions following the death of Edgar Jopson, 35, No. 1 CPP leader in Mindanao. The NPA offensive would be carried out this month or the first few days of next month in line with the CPP-NPA's "Operation Skylark" or "September movement" to stage strikes, bombings, and assassinations nationwide. Jopson was slain in a shootout with lawmen in his Skylark subdivision hideout in Cataluna Grande, Davao City, last Sept. 20, hours before the NPA was to launch attacks on several targets coinciding with the anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

De Guzman informed Ver that he has also ordered an intensified hunt for Rolly Kintanar, No. 2 CPP-NPA man in the area who is likely to succeed Jopson. Kintanar has a peso 150,000 price on his head.

MNLF Leader's Denial

HK280212 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Sep 82 p 15

[By Nelly Sindayen]

[Excerpt] Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has denied reports of a formal tieup between the MNLF and the Communist Party of the Philippines' New People's Army. Misuari told the London-published ARABIA magazine that the alleged tieup is being "used as a bogey" to gain more assistance from the United States.

The MNLF chairman's denial came a few days before Southern Command chief, Gen. Delfin Castro, said an alliance has been forged between the MNLF's Bangsa Moro Army and the NPA.

POWER STRUGGLE SPARKED BY CPP LEADER'S DEATH

HK280214 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] Zamboanga City, Sept. 26 -- Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, informed President Marcos today that the killing of Communist leader Edgar Jopson in a shootout in Davao City has triggered a power struggle among Communist Party leaders in Mindanao. Ver was speaking at the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the southern Philippines logistics base in Malagutay here when the president's overseas telephone call came.

Calling from New York, the president and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is with the presidential entourage, wanted to keep abreast of developments in the country, particularly in southern Philippines.

Before the anniversary program started, Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr., commander of the Central Mindanao Command (CEMCOM), and Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, commander of Constabulary Region XI based in Davao City, briefed Ver on the peace and order situation.

Ver was told of an ongoing power struggle between Rolly Kintanar, No. 2 man in the Communist Party setup in Mindanao, and Benjamin de Vera, former top CPP leader in the area before his capture. De Vera wanted to regain his former post after he escaped from his captors.

Ver was told that the rank-and-file of the CPP/NPA would rather recognize Kintanar as their new leader because they reportedly distrusted De Vera. They suspected that De Vera, who managed to "escape" weeks after his capture, had been "turned loose" to spy for the government on his companions, who have a total pesos 2.2 million price tags on their heads. Magno and De Guzman, who have teamed up in the hunt for the other remaining CPP/NPA leaders, said the distrustful dissidents were even blaming De Vera for Jopson's death at the hands of government troopers.

Another mission of Jopson, it was said, was to organize the military arms of three major rebel groups into an alliance to fight a "common enemy" -- the government. Formation of the alliance was confirmed by documents seized during the raid on Jopson's hideout, Ver was told.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SEARCH ON FOR CPP, NPA LEADERS

HK270548 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[By Jose de Vera]

[Excerpt] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, sent President Marcos in the United States yesterday a detailed report on the killing of Edgar Jopson, 35, Communist Party leader in Mindanao, in a shootout in Davao City last Sept. 20.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief told the president and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the killing of Jopson and the capture of three of his men dealt a big blow to the dissident movement in the south.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Defense renewed its offer of peso 2.2 million in rewards to anyone who can give information leading to the capture, dead or alive, of 15 top officials of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The peso 2.2 million reward is broken down as follows: Rodolfo Salas, CPP Central Committee chairman, peso 250,000; Rafael Baylosis, CPP secretary general, peso 200,000; Juanito Rivera, CPP Military Committee chairman and commander of the NPA, peso 200,000.

Antonio Zumel, former newspaperman and head of the CPP National Commission on Education and Propaganda, peso 125,000; Ignacio Capigsan, peso 175,000; Benito Tiamson, Noel Etabag (head of the CPP in Western Visayas), Sotero Llamas, Romulo Kintanar (No. 2 man of the CPP in Mindanao), and Prudencio Calubid (No 1 in Eastern Visayas), peso 150,000 each. Santiago Sta. Romana, Ericson Baculinao, Mila Aguilar Roque, Josefina Corpuz, and Roberto Tacbod, peso 100,000 each.

Ver's report was based on that submitted by Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. De Guzman, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander of Region XI.

De Guzman arrived yesterday from Davao City and briefed Ver on the intelligence operations against the NPA in Davao City.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Sept. 1982

Jay

